

Abraham Lincoln.

Andrew Johnson.

## ORGANIZATION.

There has always been a class of men who, unwilling to accept the statement of Moses, that "the blood thereof is the life thereof," have made diligent search with the scalpel of the anatomist, by varied attempts to imitate physiological processes, and with the active and restorative forces of chemistry to ascertain what the life force or principle consists. While their search has thus far been baffled, and no one is prepared to deny the Mosaic record, this class of philosophers have arrived at a definition which may not be incorrect: that "life is the sum of the manifestations of the forces of organization."

We know that all, or nearly all agencies which unfavorably affect the living organism, accomplish their work by a series of disorganizing processes.

We propose to make use of these facts to illustrate and enjoin the necessity of united, organized effort in the important political contest now opening, on the part of those who seek to preserve our national existence. It is highly important that the Union forces in the civil as well as the military campaign, should be thoroughly organized. The Union party is made up of many discordant elements. Persons whose political creeds have heretofore been widely at variance, now find themselves thrown together for a common object—the salvation of the country. On the one hand, men who have almost been forced out of the Democratic party, by reason of its hostile position to the government, still insist on a conservative policy—particularly when the subject of slavery comes to be dealt with. On the other hand, the radical element insists on a more distinct avowal of an anti-slavery policy, and are unwilling to wait the accomplishment of events which no efforts of theirs has any tendency to hasten.

Already we have some indications of these diverse elements in the Union forces. We would not demand an agreement upon one man for the next Presidency as a test of harmoniousness where different men are spoken of, they are put forward as representatives of the discordant elements to which we have alluded. If these different factions insist upon being accommodated by separate party organizations, the defeat of each is inevitable. There is no good reason for such a suicidal policy to prevail. These discordant elements may safely harmonize, and the objects of each will be better attained. If the conservative element would preserve the government entire, and the States united, it must consent that the institution of slavery should abide the consequences of war for those ends. The radical element must also see that whatever policy may be adopted as against slavery, it can never become operative until it is made so by the success of our arms against the rebellion. We have heretofore insisted that this important business should be transacted in the name of the Union party. Whatever advantage results from the fact of its previous organization should be appropriated, and the friends of the government should not at this time be annoyed by even so slight a thing as the confusion which would result from the use of more than one party name in this important contest.

As surely as impaired vitality and loss of life attend disorganizing processes in the living organism, so surely will defeat of the Union cause, and perhaps national death result from these discordant elements, if they succeed in dividing and disorganizing the friends of the Government at this time.

The Ohio House passed the Bounty Bill on Tuesday by a vote of 55 to 24. It goes back to the Senate for the latter body to consider the amendments made by the House.

The Ohio House of Representatives has adopted a resolution to adjourn from the 30th of March to the first Tuesday of December next.

The city of New York, at the late election, gave a decided vote in favor of an amendment of the State Constitution, giving soldiers the right to vote.

The number of hogs packed at Chicago last season, was 904,000, being a falling off of 65,000 as compared with last year. Decrease in weight, 13 per cent., equal to 117,000 head.

There were 1,403 enlistments in Ohio last week, making the total number under the two calls 22,811. The State's quota still wants about 6,000 of being full.

The President has issued a call for 200,000 more men to make up for the transfer of men from the army to the navy, and to fill deficiencies under former calls. As but 12,000 men are authorized to be taken from the army to meet the wants of the navy, the supply of deficiencies is apparently the main reason of the new levy. If the men are not supplied by volunteering by the 15th of April, a draft will take place as soon after that date as possible. The large bounties will be paid until April 1st.

The establishment of a reserve force is also contemplated in the call, a prudent measure which will command itself to general approval. It should be noticed that under the new enrollment law, all sub-districts must fill their quotas if they would avoid the draft, even if the quota of the State, through the patriotism of other districts, be more than full.

## UNION VICTORIES.

The election returns continue most cheering. Gallant New Hampshire elects the Union ticket by nearly 6,000 majority, and does not leave a corporal's guard of Copperheads in the Legislature. The Union candidates for the U. S. Senate are Hon. Jno. P. Hale, Hon. Thos. M. Edwards of Keene, and Hon. Amos Tack of Exeter.

In New York, as far as heard from, 512 Union and 341 Copperhead supervisors have been chosen, being a net Union gain of eighty-two. The city of Syracuse was taken out of Copperhead control completely, the Copperhead mayor and majority in Council being ousted. The town of Ithaca, for the first time in its history, defeated the Democratic ticket. It elected the whole Union ticket.

The terror and rage which KILPATRICK'S raid inspired at Richmond, is evident from the space which the papers of that city devote to their comments upon it. In one article the Dispatch accuses the North of the adoption of a new policy against the South—namely, it thus admits the scarcity of provisions, for in a well stocked country the destruction of a few thousand bushels of grain would not render starvation imminent. The Whig says that, throwing out of account the lives destroyed and the property burned, business was interrupted for a week. For three or four days all the Government departments and workshops in the city were closed, and "nearly a week lost at a time when every moment is of precious value."

Thirty days grace in which to fund \$600,000, and the Treasury closed during the night with two 20-pounder Parrotts, supported by two regiments of infantry. During the night General McPherson communicated by one of his aids, Lieutenant VERNY, with General Harbitt, who lay six miles north of us, and learned that the enemy was stubbornly disputing his advance. At sunrise on the morning of the 5th, the enemy commenced a heavy artillery fire upon us from the crest of a long ridge which ran parallel with Baker's Creek and three-fourths of a mile distant from it. An open level plain lay between us, and the enemy's column could be distinctly seen from our camp in line of battle. The 3d and 4th divisions of the 17th Corps, Brig. Gen. Leggett and Crocker commanding, were thrown across the river and formed in line of battle facing the enemy, while our Parrotts replied rapidly to the call made upon them by the enemy's guns. Twenty minutes were consumed in forming the line of battle, when the word "forward" was sounded along the lines, and the troops moved forward steadily, coolly, irresistibly. It was a spectacle which, for dazzling splendor, has seldom equaled, never excelled. Our troops were formed in two columns about a half a mile in length, and with an interval of two hundred yards between the whole preceded by a strong line of skirmishers, and as all moved forward with the precision of clock work, with banners and battle-flags unfurled, and ten thousand bayonets blaring in the light of a bright morning sun, while a solid column of men, grim gray backs stood waiting their approach, each of us felt proud to claim a place in the army of the United States. Our troops were anxious, and all preparations had been made for a determined and desperate onset; but they were doomed to disappointment! When our front column came within long rifle range, the ranks of the enemy broke and they fled in confusion. Our men went forward at a double-quick with a terrible yell, and overtook the retreating foe in a dense skirt of timber in rear of their position, and cut them to pieces badly, killing and wounding a great number of horses and men, all of which fell into our hands. Our loss here was about twenty-five killed and wounded.

The enemy retreated as fast as possible, and passed through Clinton as our advance entered the town. The road from Messing's came in here, and the 16th Corps came in after the 17th had passed through the place. Lee again planted his artillery in such a manner as to command the road two miles east of Clinton; but was soon routed, with slight damage to us. At this point, Lieut. Colonel Wm. T. Clark's horse was shot from under him, and he received a slight scratch on the hand from a rifle ball. We passed forward as rapidly as possible, and at 10 o'clock P. M. the 17th Army Corps bivouacked among the ruins of the fallen city of Jackson. Our cavalry had pressed the enemy closely to this point, and as he entered the town was compelled to abandon a fine Whitworth gun, which fell into our hands. From here the enemy went north to

## GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Interesting Details of its Movements.—300 Miles of Railroad, 300 Mills, 3,000 Bales of Cotton, 25 Locomotives and 100 Cars Destroyed—500 White Prisoners and over 10,000 Negroes taken.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 4th.

The great raid of the war is about ended, and the army which has marched over four hundred miles in thirty days, and which has left so many terrible marks of its prowess in its track, will soon be snug in quarters on the banks of the Mississippi. The consequences of the expedition are beyond calculation, and the damage done to the Confederate cause cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Injury has been inflicted which Jeff. Davis and all his dominions have not the power to repair. A breach has been made within the limits of their dominions which will never be closed during the life of this rebellion.

Portions of the 16th and 17th Army Corps, commanded respectively by Major-General Harbitt and McPherson, with Major-General Sherman in command of the expedition, left their camps on the 3d ult., and crossed Black River in two columns, the 16th forming the left wing of the army, at Messing's Ferry, and the 17th which formed the right, at the railroad bridge eight miles below.

No tents were taken with us, and all, from the general commanding to the rank and file, bivouacked by a thousand camp fires in the open air, on the first night, five miles east of Black River, having marched a distance of twenty miles.

One brigade of cavalry, under Col. Winslow, and a battalion commanded by Captain John Foster, accompanied the expedition, and on the morning of the 4th, Foster's advance guard was met by Adams' rebel cavalry at Champion Hills, who charged upon our small force, running over them and taking seven prisoners. Their loss was one man killed and one wounded and left on the field. Captain Foster pushed forward and made a dash upon the enemy, and fought him with considerable loss. Their forces consisting of about 7,000 men, commanded by Generals Wirt, Adams, Ross and Ferguson, and the whole under command of General S. D. Lee, then fell back to a commanding position on the west side of Baker's Creek, where our cavalry force encountered them in the afternoon and were unable to dislodge them until an infantry force of the 17th Corps came up to join in the assault. The enemy had several pieces of artillery which he used upon us at this point, with considerable effect. Our loss here was fifteen killed and a proportionate number wounded. The Tenth Missouri Cavalry suffered most, but Company I, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, lost three men by a shell from the enemy, and Col. Rogers, of the Fifteenth Illinois, was slightly wounded by a rifle-shot. At sundown the enemy had been driven across Baker's Creek, and were bivouacking during the night with two 20-pounder Parrotts, supported by two regiments of infantry. During the night General McPherson communicated by one of his aids, Lieutenant VERNY, with General Harbitt, who lay six miles north of us, and learned that the enemy was stubbornly disputing his advance.

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Another call for troops. Two Hundred Thousand More Men Required.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 14.—In order to supply force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the 500,000 men called for February 1, 1864, the call is hereby made, and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military service of the United States. The proportional quotas for the different wards, townships, precincts, or election districts or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and an account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas. The 18th day of April 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by volunteering enlistment, and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th day of April as practicable. The Government bounties as now paid continue until April 1st, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by act approved July 22, 1861.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

At the election in Nashville, on Saturday, the Radical Emancipationists carried their ticket by eight hundred majority.

Canton, and crossed Pearl river and marched again to our front, with his forces augmented by the addition of General Loring's division of infantry, seven thousand strong.

The 6th was consumed in constructing a pontoon bridge across Pearl river, and in destroying a large amount of public stores and arms, and the track of the Mississippi Central road, which had been repaired a short time before by the Confederate forces. Five of General Jackson's couriers were captured during the day, and from dispatches found on their persons we learned that their loss so far had been 250 men killed and wounded.

On the 12th we crossed Pearl river and marched twelve miles to Brandon. A small force of rebel cavalry skirmished with our advance guard all day, and we took several prisoners and captured a number of horses and mules. A large lot of cornmeal and other subsistence stores, were found and destroyed. We also obtained late files of Southern papers; one of which contained a correspondence from one Miss Latham, who was expelled from her home some time since for taking on "horse hirs" in church. It made the startling announcement to the Southern public, that the "Yanks" had added another animal to their menagerie in the person of "Beast McPherson." The General felt badly but could not weep.

On the 8th we encountered the enemy 14,000 strong at a point he had selected to check our progress, but a charge made by our cavalry, and a few rounds from our infantry, soon scattered them, and they again marched eastward in disorder. They formed their line of battle in front of a house occupied by a family, and a woman was unfortunately killed by one of our skirmishers. Lieut. Col. Strong under instructions from the General commanding, procured a coffin, and had the body decently interred.

A large number of prisoners and deserters were brought in at this place, who all agreed in saying that their army was in a most wretched state of demoralization, and that they were determined not to fight—that every preparation had been made here for fighting a desperate battle, and the officers made every effort to bring their forces into it, but utterly failed. The men said they had been defeated and cut to pieces by superior numbers repeatedly under bad leadership, that they had retreated and been harassed until they had no heart to fight, and would not. One regiment was disarmed and sent back in arrest, and when volunteers were called for to attempt to hold their ground, they could not find an hundred to the regiment who were willing to make the trial.

The 7th Corps halted at Morton Station on the 9th, and the 16th Corps passed to the front. Great numbers of dead mules and horses lay along the road, wagons, ammunition, blankets, clothing, and guns, were scattered by the wayside, and all went to show the disastrous effects of that disorderly retreat.

We passed Hillsboro, a town of about 20 houses, on the 10th, and on the 11th we crossed the Mississippi river. The day, Foster's cavalry was sent to Lake Station on the Southern railroad, where they destroyed three steam mills, two locomotives, thirty-five cars, depot and machine-shop.

We encamped at Decatur, a dilapidated old town, on the night of the 12th, and destroyed a large tannery. While the supply train of the 16th Corps was passing through the place, Jackson's cavalry made a dash at it, and killed twenty-four mules, when a regiment of infantry came up and sent them howling to the woods, with a loss of several horses, and one man killed and one wounded. During the march of the 13th, they made a similar attempt upon the train of the 17th Corps, but were driven off before any damage was done.

On the 14th we received word from the rebels that they would make a determined stand at "Summit Hill," a few miles in advance, and we began to look for a fight, but when we reached that point, we found a board nailed to a tree, upon which was written, in frightfully unmistakable characters, "13 miles to Hell!" But it proved to be a migratory locust, as we never discovered it, unless the fellow named Meridian, which we reached on the morning of the 15th, having marched one hundred and sixty miles in eleven days, with a desperate foe hovering upon our front, flank and rear, during nearly every hour of the march.

Before we reached Meridian, Gen. Force was sent to Chunky Station to destroy depot, warehouses, and a large amount of treble-work, which he accomplished. He was attacked by Lee's cavalry, but soon put them to flight with severe loss. General Force captured and destroyed his train of seven wagons, all he had with him. Our loss was three men wounded in the 45th Illinois.

Meridian was a town made up of supply and railroad depots, storehouses, hospitals, officers' quarters, &c., all of which were burned. A large amount of shelled corn, salt, sugar, meal, bacon and beef, was found, which we either consumed or destroyed. Detachments of the army went toward Mobile, Selma, and Columbus, Mississippi, and destroyed the track, trestle-work, bridges and depots in all directions from Meridian. At Enterprise, a large amount of public stores and several large supply depots and hospital buildings were destroyed. At Manaford we found a large arms manufactory in successful operation, and it, with a large number of guns, was consumed by fire.

The army marched on the 20th for Canton, coming on a route north of the one going out; arrived at Canton on the 26th, where it remained several days. Colonel Winslow had a severe skirmish with Adams' forces on the 27th, and on the 29th the same rebel force attacked and captured a forage train of sixteen wagons sent out by the 16th Corps. At Canton, twenty-one locomotives were captured and destroyed, together with a large number of cars and other public property. When we reached this point we heard a great many rumors from General Smith's cavalry force, in most of which they claimed to have defeated Smith

and driven him back.

General Sherman left his command at Canton and came on with an escort to this place. The troops moved from there yesterday, and will be here in a day or two.

Some of the fruits of the expedition are the destruction of three hundred miles of railroad, cutting off all means of transportation this side of the Tombigbee, burning thirty mills, three thousand bales of Confederate cotton, destroying twenty-five locomotives, one hundred cars, the capture of about five hundred prisoners and between ten thousand and fifteen thousand negroes, who are on their way to this place. Besides this, about three hundred wagons and several thousand horses and mules were taken. The enemy, except a small cavalry force, was driven from the State, and all means of occupying the country in force cut off.

Our troops subsisted on the country, and found large supplies of corn, &c., for stock, and subsistence for the men. Everything was taken but what was actually necessary for the subsistence of families residing on the line of march. A great deal of property was destroyed, and many houses burned in all the towns we passed through—some of them unnecessarily perhaps, but it is accounted for by the fact that we did not enter a town, except Canton, from which we were not fired upon.

From Jackson to Meridian there is nothing but a succession of pine barrens and almost interminable swamps, across which the Pioneer Corps, under the direction of Captain Hickenlooper, constructed many miles of corduroy road before the trains could pass over. I have not time nor space to relate incidents of the trip, but a report made to General Polk by a citizen scout whom he had sent out to ascertain our numbers, intentions, destinations, &c., should not be lost. He had probably seen our wagon train, which required five hours to pass a given point, and became frightened at it, as his official report will show. It was that "there were precisely one hundred and fifty thousand Yanks, and that they were coming like a deluge!"—that each one had a label on the front of his hat, on which was the inscription, in large letters, "Mobile or Hell!" About this time our cavalry entered the town, and the general mounted his horse and skedaddled. This was related to me by citizens, and is not a romance.

The Republican also publishes some letters captured by the expedition, from which we extract the following:

"RESPONDENCY OF THE PEOPLE.

"BROOKHAVEN, Mississippi, January 19.—Dear Brother Henry—I have been owing you a letter sometime, but have neglected to write. Mr. Robbins got home yesterday. I went up to see him last night. He gave such a glowing account of things at Mobile that I gave me the blues, and I have felt very badly all day. He says all the Yanks have to do is to attack Mobile, and they will get it; that we have no fortifications there worth anything, and I am much afraid that you will all be ordered there. I cannot bear to think of going there. I do not feel much like going to parties while our country is in such a dreadful situation, and so much distress all through the country. In fact, I believe I have almost despaired of ever again living as we did before the war. I am almost ready to give up everything as lost, but I trust it may not be so."

"I hardly ever see a paper, and I do not know what is going on. Pa received a letter from brother last week. He is doing finely, and thinks if old Abe gets the million men that he has called for, that he will not be able to whip us then; but while there is one that thinks that, there are hundreds that think we are already whipped. I trust the war will soon end, although I see no signs of it now. Write soon, and may God bless you."

"Your affectionate sister, "LIZZIE A. HOSKINS."

DISSENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

A soldier writes to his wife from "Camp near Jackson, February 4th, 1864," in this inglorious strain:—"The citizens and soldiers are in great confusion here. I have seen a great many soldiers who say that they are going home soon. I think that this war will soon end, unless the soldiery should become more satisfied. I do not know what may be brought about to reconcile them. I think the thing is nearly wound up."

Col. Dahlgren's Alleged Orders.

The last attempt of the rebel leaders to kindle anew the fires of Southern hatred, is a bold, but clumsy one. The flat denial of the authenticity of the Dahlgren's Order, was necessary only for the information of those totally ignorant of military affairs. Officers read their instructions to their men before starting, and do not carry them about their persons, especially when of a character that would bring trouble and punishment upon the commanders. The documents published in the Richmond papers bear intrinsic evidences of home composition. They are evidently designed to arouse the indignation and warlike spirit of their partially demoralized armies, and to shut the mouths of the daily increasing peace party. But there is another motive even more cruel and contemptible—the desire of wreaking vengeance and inflicting nameless cruelties on our captive officers and soldiers. While snobbish Copperheads drink champagne with a horse-thief and cut-throat like Basil Duke, as he passes east on his way to be exchanged, our bravest men are subjected to indignities with which no civilized government could visit a felon. We would not advocate a rivalry with the ferocity and malignity of the Richmond despots, but we trust that unless Col. Kilpatrick's captured officers are treated as all but savages treat prisoners of war, a selection be made from the most prominent Southern officers now in national custody, and that they be compelled to feel that if loyal men must suffer, traitors shall not go unwhipped of justice.—Ch. Gaz.

All the Union members of the Maine Legislature have pronounced in favor of the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

Arrival of the Veterans Forty-sixth O. V. T. The City in History of Enthusiasm.—A Splendid Ovation.

The Forty-sixth Regiment of Veterans, commanded by the gallant Colonel C. C. Walcott, who re-enlisted as veterans some time in January, and who has been so long expected, arrived in this city Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, and received from the uniformed militia and citizens in general the most generous and enthusiastic reception which has been accorded to any regiment in this city since the commencement of the rebellion. Early in the day, in accordance with the request of the committee who were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for their reception, the citizens along the principal streets decorated their buildings with National flags, and the greatest interest was manifested by both ladies and gentlemen to welcome this gallant Regiment to their homes in a becoming manner. It was given out that they were expected to arrive at 4 o'clock, P. M., and immediately upon this information, High street, from the Capitol to the depot, was crowded with a living moving mass of citizens. Subsequently it was ascertained that they would not arrive here until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when numbers from the country returned home.

The train containing the regiment arrived at the depot just after dark, and, according to previous arrangements, a signal rocket was sent up, when the cannon in the State yard announced to the excited and anxious citizens the arrival of the gallant boys. After disembarking they were escorted by the military companies headed by the Governor's Brass Band, to the State yard, followed by a dense crowd of citizens, and all along down High street they were greeted with enthusiastic and vociferous cheering, whilst a continuous shower of rockets of all descriptions, furnished by Charley Wagner, illuminated the sky with a continual blaze. The fire department, under the supervision of the excellent chief, Colonel Marrow, was also out with their beautiful engines fired up, and made the welkin ring with their shrill and continual whistles, adding to the universal joy manifested by the thousands who welcomed home the brave and patriotic boys.

Arriving at the west front of the State House, the Regiment was called to order by Colonel Walcott, and after being formed into close column, he presented them to Governor Brough, who advanced and addressed them as follows:

VETERANS OF THE 16TH OHIO.—You have already had a token of the words I am commissioned to utter. The warm and cordial outburst of popular feeling that has met your arrival gives warrant of the assurance I tender you, that the people of this city and of the State give you a cordial welcome to your homes again. As their organ I tender you their greetings and their hospitalities. As the Executive of the State, I thank you earnestly, sincerely for the manifestation of patriotism that prompted the offer of your services originally to the cause of the country—for the still further evidence of it in the renewal of that service; equal to either, for the excellence of your conduct, and the steadiness of your courage, endurance and discipline in the field, that has reflected so much credit upon the State, and upon yourselves.

The words of welcome are quickly spoken. There are emotions of joy in silent, but trembling breasts all around you, to which you are eager to turn. I will not keep you from them by recounting your toils and privations—your marches and your battles—your sufferings and your sacrifices in the service of your country. These are known alike to yourselves and the friends who surround you. We have watched you through the chronicles of the war, in all your vicissitudes and conflicts, and have earnestly and hopefully looked forward to this hour when we should greet your return in the fullness of honors. But while we rejoice, there are hearts that are sad to-night, because many who went forth with you, over two years ago, come not back again. For every vacancy in your thinned ranks there is some vacant household, at whose hearth-stone sits sorrow for the missing one. While we rejoice in the living, we sympathize with those who mourn for the dead. You have brought your honors home; your comrades lie enshrouded with theirs in the graves, while a grateful country enshrines them in its history as heroes who perished in sustaining the best form of government ever bestowed upon man.

As compared with your long service in the field, a brief respite is given to you, in which to enjoy the pleasures of home, and the hospitalities of kindred and friends. Let this enjoyment be rational and true, as becomes men actuated by high and ennobling principles; and at its termination you will find yourselves re-energized and re-vigorated with love of country, to return again to the conflict, and maintain in the future, as you have done in the past, the integrity of the Constitution, the supremacy of the laws, and the honor of the old flag, that constitutes the shield, the protection and the glory of the freemen of this land.

The re-enlistment of the veteran troops constitutes the brightest page in the history of this war. Men, with courage as high, and patience as true as yours, are volunteering to fill up the armies of the Republic; but they have yet to acquire the experience, the discipline, the coolness and the steadiness in moments of trial that you, as veterans, have attained. Many of them, I trust, will go forth when you return, and under your teachings and your example, will much earlier acquire the character of veterans, and much better serve the cause in which their hearts are engaged. The rebel hosts, instead of meeting raw and inexperienced recruits, will be compelled to grapple with veteran soldiers in the strife; and the promptness of our tried men in presenting this issue, inspires alike the gratitude and confidence of the country.

I am gratified in being able to say to you, that the present state of the conflict is full of hope and confidence that the rebellion is nearing its end. We are sanguine in the belief that at no very distant day we will be able to rejoice in a return to peace, with a country united again; a Constitution and laws supreme throughout all our territory; and a flag resplendent in beauty, and an emblem of strength floating over every part of our land, commanding respect not only at home, but among all the nations of the earth. And when crowned with this peace, you again return to the welcome of the State, you will not only come with a consciousness of duty nobly discharged, but you will have other and more perfect consolation that with the suppression of a gigantic rebellion there has been an eradication of the evils from which it sprang; and that from similar causes, no other such rebellion can come to this land again. [Applause.]

And now I commit you to the care of the friends who surround you, with the caution that there arms waiting to embrace that may grasp and hold you in a stronger, though probably, more agreeable captivity than any of the rebel powers with which you have been contending. [Laughter and cheers.]

On retiring, Gov. Brough was cheered by the thousands present, after which, Col. Walcott, in a neat and feeling manner, thanked the citizens and friends present, on behalf of his veteran comrades, for the warm and enthusiastic greeting which they had received.

One of the most striking incidents connected with the reception of the veteran soldiers, was the heartiness with which they applauded the sentiment uttered by Gov. Brough, that the destruction of slavery necessary to the overthrow of rebellion and the restoration of a perfect peace.

After a series of prolonged cheers were given to the gallant 46th, Col. Walcott and Gov. Brough, the regiment was marched to the rotunda, and from thence to Amos Hall, where a most splendid supper was spread for them by those excellent caterers Messrs. Lindeman & Co., superintended by the active and accommodating partner, Gus. Stevens. From the manner in which the veterans partook of the good things piled on the tables with such profusion, we judge they enjoyed themselves as early soldiers can after a hard and laborious campaign. As the boys had mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts and friends anxiously waiting to embrace them and welcome them to the joys of the home fire side, they soon retired in such an orderly manner as did honor to the good discipline of the regiment.

The number of men in the regiment who re-enlisted is something over three hundred and fifty—those who refused are about twenty, who will according to the standing order in such cases, be permanently transferred to other regiments. We hope that this gallant regiment will be speedily filled with recruits, and return to the front with their hearts filled with patriotic ardor to do battle for the glorious flag of the Union and freedom.—O. S. Journal.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Prove all Things, Hold fast to that which is Good."

CONSUMPTIVES. Dear Sir, I have been carrying out the above motto in promoting the sale of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, for over six months, using them myself in my old age, and my constant recommendation to them to others, and giving to persons who needed a pure nourishing tonic, and a stimulant to the system, the best of my knowledge. I cheerfully endorse their goodness, and use them in preference to all other medicines.

Very Respectfully,  
Rev. Samuel J. Brown has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity in Cincinnati, for more than forty years, as almost every old Cincinnati knows. Such testimony from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other proprietary medicine ever presented to the public, ever received a trifle of the commendation from MEN OF STANDING in every walk of life, that mine has done. See advertisement.

A REMEDY FOR PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an efficient cure for this truly troublesome disease. Dr. J. P. Hazzard, of 164 South Second St., Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing you that he has discovered a remedy for this disease, and that he has been successful in curing many cases of this disease, and that he has been successful in curing many cases of this disease, and that he has been successful in curing many cases of this disease.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mixture. It is a truly valuable remedy, and is sold by all druggists. It is a truly valuable remedy, and is sold by all druggists. It is a truly valuable remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.—We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Diarrhoea Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Ward, of Cincinnati, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Diarrhoea Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst case of diarrhea and dysentery.

Another gentleman writes from the United States, and says he has been suffering from the same complaint for many years, and has been cured by Dr. Strickland's Anti-Diarrhoea Mixture. He writes that he has been cured by Dr. Strickland's Anti-Diarrhoea Mixture, and that he has been cured by Dr. Strickland's Anti-Diarrhoea Mixture, and that he has been cured by Dr. Strickland's Anti-Diarrhoea Mixture.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

CONSUMPTIVES will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Diseases, (free of charge), by sending their address to—

Rev. F. A. WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE

OF A VALUABLE WOOLLEN FACTORY,

AT WILMINGTON, CLINTON COUNTY, OHIO.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction, at the door of the COURT HOUSE, in WILMINGTON, Clinton County, Ohio,

On Tuesday, April 12th, 1864,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., THE LAURE.

Woolen Factory,

IN WILMINGTON, OHIO.

Appraised at \$2,500, not to be sold at less than two thirds of the appraised value.

TERMS.—One third in hand, one third in one year, and one third in two years, with interest on deferred payments. Payments to be made in gold or silver.

By Auctioneer, STANLEY RING.